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LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.

The Only Democratic Paper in the County

MET THEIR
WATERLOO.Crack Middleport Team
Lose in Logan.

Sunday's game with the Middleport team was another winner for Logan. This was the third time this team had been in Logan, both the other games having been stopped or prevented by rain. On August 18, 1905, when but three and a half innings were played, Middleport had a score of four to Logan's two when the game was stopped.

The game Sunday was close, and all of Logan's three runs were made on errors. Of Logan's four misplays, none were costly, but it was only Riley's excellent work in the box, supported in several instances by superb fielding, that saved runs for the visitors.

FIRST INNING
Kuntz and Talbot both grounded to Riley, going out in quick succession at first. Hennessy got first on a miff by Beck; Ingles plumped a red-hot liner to third, and McDermott made a sensational one-handed catch of it that was a beauty.

Webb grounded Clifton to Jones. McDermott got a base on ball. Camps running for him, as he had a game ankle; Beck's grounder to Jones was fumbled, and he stole second; Canty grounded out Talbot to Jones. Camp attempted to score on the play to first, and was called out at the plate, on a close decision.

SECOND INNING
Carney grounded, Riley to Beck; Huntington and Jones struck out. Camp fanned; Buntz's grounder to Huntington was thrown wild, and on his attempt to steal Hennessy muffed the play from the catcher. Dill popped out to Clifton and Lytle fled to left.

THIRD INNING
Bobo struck out; Clifton lifted a leaguer over Camp's head that landed for a safe one. Kuntz hit to Riley, and the latter played to Camp, putting out Clifton at second. Kuntz himself died in an effort to steal.

Riley walked, and made third on a wild throw by Ingles to second; he scored on Webb's fly to center after it was caught; McDermott fouled to Ingles, and Beck fled to center.

FOURTH INNING
Talbot drove a low fly to right center, Lytle just getting one hand on the ball, and miffing, after a hard run; Hennessy and Ingles both singled; Talbot attempted to score on Ingles hit to right, and was caught at home by a beautiful throw from Lytle to Canty; Carney hit a sharp grounder to Buntz, and the latter played home, putting out Hennessy; Huntington was struck by a pitched ball, fitting the bases, and it looked bad for Logan till Riley worked in a few artistic tosses, and retired the side by striking out Jones.

Canty was passed to first; Camp sacrificed to Jones, very nicely beating out the bunt. Buntz struck out, and Dill for the second time popped a little fly to Clifton.

FIFTH INNING
Bobo's grounder was fumbled by Camp; Clifton's grounder to Riley was played to second to catch Bobo, and again Camp muffed. Kuntz bunted to Beck, going out at first, but advancing Bobo and Clifton third and second respectively. Logan then worked gracefully out of a hole, for the third time in the game, Talbot striking out and Hennessy dying at first on a sweet, sweet throw by Buntz from deep short.

Lytle grounded out, Huntington to Jones; Riley passed the leather against the left field fence, but made only one base, erroneously

thinking the hit foul. Webb grounded, Hennessy to Jones, a fine assist by Hennessy. McDermott again walked, and Beck struck out.

SIXTH INNING
Ingles, first up, smashed a two-bagger to deep center; but he camped on second for the rest of the innings. Carney grounded to Camp; Huntington fled out to Canty, a high one straight up, and fair by a foot; Jones grounded out, Riley to Beck.

Canty popped to Clifton; Camp hit a "leaguer" back of third, that was fielded beautifully by Huntington, short stop; Buntz also fled to Huntington.

SEVENTH INNING
Jones and Bobo struck out; and Kuntz grounded out, Buntz to Beck.

Dill fled to right, Lytle ditto to left, and Riley to center—an impartial distribution.

EIGHTH INNING
Talbot grounded, Riley to Beck; Hennessy fanned; Ingles connected for another long fly to center, which was gobbled by Dill in an elegant way, after a long run.

Webb fled to Kuntz; McDermott for the third time, was given a base on balls. Camp running the bases for him; Ingles threw wild to second as Camp stole, and the latter took third; Kuntz fielded the ball to third but threw wild also, and Camp scored. Beck singled and stole; Canty gave an easy grounder to Clifton, and made first on a wild throw by him. Beck scoring at the same time. Camp fled to Carney; Buntz singled past third, one of the really pretty hits of the game, and stole second; Dill struck out.

NINTH INNING
Carney drove a hot grounder to Buntz, who got it, playing deep, and threw his man out at first—another superb assist. Huntington lifted a fly near the foul line back of first, and Beck fielded it making one of the finest catches of the game; Huntington struck out, retiring the side, and ending the game, with the score three to nothing for the Queen City.

The score:
Middleport AB R H PO A E
Kuntz, cf. 4 0 0 4 0 1
Talbot, 3b. 4 0 0 0 1 0
Hennessy, 2b. 4 0 1 0 1 0
Ingles, c. 4 0 1 6 0 2
Carney, lf. 4 0 0 3 0 0
Huntington, ss. 3 0 0 2 1 1
Jones, 1b. 4 0 0 5 1 1
Bobo, rf. 3 0 0 1 0 0
Clifton, p. 3 0 1 3 1 1
Total 33 0 3 24 5 6

LOGAN AB R H PO A E
Webb, lf. 4 0 0 0 0 0
McDermott, 3b. 1 1 0 1 2 0
Beck, 1b. 4 1 1 11 0 1
Canty, c. 3 0 0 12 1 0
Camp, 2b. 4 0 0 2 1 2
Buntz, ss. 4 0 1 0 3 0
Dill, cf. 4 0 0 1 0 0
Lytle, rf. 3 0 0 0 1 1
Riley, p. 2 1 1 0 6 0
Total 29 3 3 27 14 4

The score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Middleport 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Logan 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 x—3

Stolen bases: Beck (2), Camp, Buntz, Riley.
Two-base hit: Ingles.
Sacrifice hits: Kuntz, Camp.
Struck out: by Riley, 9; by Clifton, 4.
Base on balls: off Clifton, 5.
Hit by pitched ball: by Riley, 1.
Passed ball: Ingles, 2.
Left on bases: Middleport, 7; Logan, 7.
Umpire: Stultz.
Time: 1 hr. 40 min.
Logan team percentage: .471.

Brick Handlers Wanted.

We want at once twenty brick handlers. Steady employment. Good wages. Address The Iron-clay Brick Company, Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio, or apply at factory, Shawnee, Ohio, July 19, 2-w.

Mr. T. A. Kessler was a business visitor in Lancaster, Monday.

Who Shall Oppose Bryan?

The nomination by the Democrats of William J. Bryan for the Presidency seeming now the thing most likely to happen in 1908, the Republicans are hunting around in every nook and corner of their party to find a man to beat him. They seem to have arrived at a condition of perplexity in which they do not care who he is, so he is a somebody.

Secretary Shaw would like to have a try at the job, but the Iowa Idea seems to have run over him and thrown him into the ditch. Vice President Fairbanks has had a notion that he might freeze out the Democrats in 1908, but every practical politician in America knows that the band wagon makes much better time in a Presidential election than the ice wagon.

Ever since Elihu Root, of New York, was made Secretary of State to succeed the late John Hay, while Secretary of War Taft was in the Philippines, it has been the current belief that Mr. Root was the man whom the President has told off for the winner in the next Presidential race.

But the conditions of the running have changed. By the latest report the President is reported to be convinced that the Republican candidate must be a dark horse of heavier weight and fleet foot than Root. In short, the scholarly Secretary of War is the properest man to beat Bryan.

But Mr. Taft is an Ohio man, and though an eminently good one, the star of the Ohio man rides not so high in the firmament as it did in the days when Grant and Hayes and Garfield and McKinley and other eminent sons of the Buckeye State were almost the only people worth noticing in Washington.

In those days to be an Ohio man was greater than to be a King. But as Virginia ceased to be the only Mother of Presidents, so Ohio is no longer the only breeder of Noble Americans. Colonel Roosevelt, in whom Senator Chaney Depew once expressed pride as a produce of Fifth avenue, looms in Washington with an effulgence which eclipses generations of Ohio men.

Already there is enough of Ohio Republican opposition to the Taft idea to put a crimp in the new boom, and if these Republicans, wandering in the wilderness, should refuse to accept Mr. Taft as the Moses to lead them out, what is to be expected of Republicans in the New Northwest who are weary unto death of the Rooseveltian standpatism on tariff? Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican "leaders" will have to try again. Shaw won't do; Fairbanks won't do; Cannon won't; Root won't; and even the able Mr. Secretary Taft is not the man to beat Bryan.

Bryan an Able Man.

RICHARD CHOKER, who was always the friend of Bryan, writes to a friend in this country as follows:

"Your letter received, and also the newspaper clippings. You have my sentiment regarding Bryan, as I look upon him as one of the most able men in our country. I have no doubt but he was robbed of both elections by the trusts and also misjudged. I hope I may live to see him President of the United States."

Ex-Soldiers Reunion and Picnic.

The Marion Township Ex-Soldiers Memorial Association will hold their annual reunion and picnic at the Dunkard Church Grove in Marion Township, Hocking Co. August 4, 1906. The following comrades will address the meeting: Judge Reeves, Lancaster, Ohio, Judge Gill, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Weldy, and Judge S. H. Bright, Logan, Ohio.

The Flagdale band will furnish

music for the occasion. Comrade Hi Brown, of Starr, will enliven the day by some old army songs. All are invited. Come and bring your basket well filled and spend the day with us. By order COMMITTEE.

Wonderful Type Setting
Devised.

New York, July 15.—A cable from Milan, Italy, to the World says:

A young printer named Cava has invented a method of typesetting by telegraph which he thinks will revolutionize the transmitting of messages. He couples the Hughes instrument with the Monotype composing machine, and instead of the message being printed on a tape receiving apparatus, perforations are made in Monotype paper bands. The experiments are said to have been completely successful. The newspapers bitterly complain that the Italian Government will not allow them to have private wires, without which it is impossible to make use of the Cava discovery.

Saloons and Revenue.

Before the earthquake and fire San Francisco had 3,300 saloons. This is said to be a greater number than any other city in the United States had except New Orleans. The license fee was \$84. The traffic was suspended after the disaster, but resumption was allowed recently with the license tax increased to \$500. The number applications for licenses at the increased fee is startling, and the advocates of temperance must be appalled at the work before them. The absence of drinking places is more persuasive against the use of intoxicants than the combined eloquence of all the temperance orators who ever existed. A great deal of the excessive drinking is undoubtedly because the drink is so easy to get.

California has a long record as a saloon state. The suddenness of its settlement and development stimulated conviviality. Towns sprang up rapidly where there was gold to be had, some of them remaining and prospering to this day, and others disappearing as the precious metal was dug out. It used to be that the boomers of a

new town would tell the prospective buyer of lots how many saloons, groceries, dry goods stores and doctors' offices were already in operation, and almost invariably the saloons would outnumber any other sort of business.

San Francisco, like many other Pacific towns and cities, was "raised" on whisky, and it does not appear to be able to do without it, except for a brief spell on seismic and fire occasions. Almost the first note of progress in the work of restoring the city of the Golden Gate is a boom in "booze." It "makes play," though, as the professors of baseball say. And it makes money for the public treasury. A high license makes scarcely an appreciable reduction in the quantity of liquor consumed but it brings in a great deal of money for the support of government. The temperance enthusiasts always claim, though, that much of the public revenue is used in the suppression and punishment of vices which the saloons make.

San Francisco, however, will have to have its whisky head. The maternal fount was saturated with the "red," and not even earthquake and fire have weaned the San Franciscans. They are willing to pay handsomely, though, and the greater number of them have the money to do it with.

Falling Off.

When the receipts under the \$1000 Aikin liquor tax are ascertained it is expected they will show that less than 10,000 saloons are now operating in Ohio, as against 12,550 under the \$350 Dow law. A statement prepared by State Auditor Guilbert of the number who made declaration May 28, that they intended to pay the \$1000 tax shows a total of 10,000. These figures show a decrease in the number of saloons of 20.24 per cent. When the December payment is due the attaches of the state auditor's office expect the number of saloons will be reduced about 20 per cent from the present figures.

We are pleased to know that Johnny Hudson is able to be out again after a seige of serious sickness. He is able to be at the meat store of Heine again ready to serve his customers.

Any Child a Genius
If Properly Trained

By MRS. HARRY HASTINGS,
New York Club Woman, and Member of Women's Peace Circle.

ANY normal child—physically and mentally—can be trained to accomplish the work that would seem only possible to a genius.

Placed in good environments and properly trained, the normal child will do what we expect only of unusually gifted ones.

Environment and proper training have far greater influence than heredity. I consider a weak heredity a very slight handicap if intelligence is used in training the child. I quite agree with Burbank, that we could produce a finer race if more intelligence than is usually given is expended upon the child, but Burbank's ideas that he has worked out in plant life with such startling conclusions can never be accomplished with children, for, after all, the child itself is an intelligent factor in development, and can, at a very early age, because he has a will power of his own, seek associations or have them thrust upon him that parents cannot control.

I maintain that the years of childhood should be economically considered in these days, particularly when life is such close competition and the best possible for the child should be done in those years so that the day of entrance into the actual work of life should not be so long postponed as it now is. It is an absolute waste of our short lives and a loss to the community that so many healthy boys and girls are not even ready to enter upon their professions at 25, and young men are actually not self-supporting factors till nearly 30. It is a great economic waste, I maintain, in conclusion, that if a child is properly trained he can and will shoulder the duties of life and perform them with pleasure and be a profit to himself and to the community.

Americans Should
Discover America

By RABBI CHARLES FLEISCHER.

For one, I think we ought to see our country before visiting others. That process gives one a proper geographical self-respect, if I may put it in that way. And it furnishes the possible American abroad a basis for comparison. It gives the American a solid basis for patriotism. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," takes on new meaning, geographical as well as historical, after such an experience. It gives an American some idea of the boundless and undeveloped resources of his land. I imagine that every opponent of immigration to America would grow more hospitable to would-be immigrants if he could catch the contagion of inclusiveness which our continent exhales.

To me as an American it seems desirable that every fellow American, to whom this is at all a possibility, should discover America for himself, in order that many of us may have an adequate conception of the meaning of this our physical country, which, with its varieties of physical condition and climate, is to be the prime factor in the molding of the nations of this continent. Too easily we tumble off our Atlantic seaboard and find ourselves aboard Atlantic liners! Of course, America cannot as yet vie with Europe in treasures of art and in places of historic interest. Undreamed of artistic achievement lies before us, and history we shall doubtless make aplenty. Toward all of which a knowledge of our land will be helpful—promoting, in all spheres, achievement more nearly proportioned to the grandeur of our natural environment.

But, scenically, America—"the land of a thousand possibilities"—is complete! Mountain and plain and desert and river and sea, in their infinite variety of mood and beauty of combination, are here to be seen and enjoyed by the lover of whatever phase of lovely, protean Mother Nature. So the American ought first of all to know and thus rationally to love his homeland. That being my conviction, based upon benefits received and privileges enjoyed, I have vowed to say, whenever I could, to my fellow Americans who may be able to go and do likewise: Discover America—and live more happily and patriotically ever after!

Charles Fleischer

Conserving Influence
of Christian Church

By VICE PRESIDENT C. W. FAIRBANKS.

Neither constitutions nor statutes, though they were framed by men with the wisdom of Solomon, can establish and maintain equality and absolute justice among men. We must look to the persuasive power and influence of the Christian church to bring them to a complete realization of their true relationship to each other; to their primary duty to deal fairly with one another; to carry into the various relations of life the principles of that brief and splendid code, the Golden Rule.

The Christian church is doing much for peace everywhere; much for the preservation of good order among the nations of the earth. We are spending millions upon millions to keep our armies and navies abreast of our national needs. We are spending sums annually which would impoverish many governments, in preparing to vindicate the national honor upon land and sea, should occasion require. But we find in the quiet influence of the church a more potent agency for the preservation of international peace than the strongest military and naval forces of the most powerful governments upon this earth. The church demands that the cruel sacrifice of life and property by war shall cease. It insists that the methods of adjusting differences between nations shall be an improvement upon the old method of composing disputes between barbarous peoples. The church stands with intelligent firmness for the determination of international questions in the tribunal of reason. It believes in the potency of moral suasion. It believes more in the efficiency of debate in the supreme chamber where justice presides than in the appeal to might which is made upon the field.



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